United Nations A/HRC/39/NGO/37

General Assembly

Distr.: General
3 September 2018

English only

Human Rights Council
Thirty-ninth session
10-28 September 2018
Agenda item 10
Technical assistance and capacity-building

Written statement* submitted by the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[21 August 2018]

* Issued as received, in the language(s) of submission only.

GE.18-14517(E)
1814517

Please recycle

Al-Houthi & Iran (the Islamic Republic of) practices in Yemen

Preface

Maat for peace, development, and human rights (Egypt) submits this report in the context of its concern of human rights situations in Arab region, particularly the armed conflicts in this region. Yemen as a part of the Arab states; faces catastrophic status especially in violations committed by Al-Houthi with support from Iran to Yemeni people, that's through UN resolutions which issued on the conflict in Yemen especially res. (31/36), (33,16).

It requires reconsideration in watching preparations, and providing technical support to enhance human rights situations in Yemen.

UN resolutions about human rights in Yemen

UNSC issued (res. 33/16)[1] in September 2016 providing technical support to Yemen, building its abilities in human rights field.

In 2015 OHCHR issued a resolution, it transmitted to UNSC 2216, aiming to improve human rights situations in Yemen, and asking from militia Houthi/Saleh to release political prisoners and journalists.

UNSC welcomed with works of independent national commission to investigation, and encourages it to accomplish its mission according to the presidential decree in August 2016, which he asked from the HC to assign extra-international experts in human rights field to UNHCR in Yemen, in accordance with Yemeni government, and asks the independent national commission to submit its final comprehensive report about international abuses and violations to human rights.

Finally the resolution(36/31), adopted by HRC in September 2017 on human rights for providing the technical support, and capacity building in Yemen, which were asked from HC to establish national and international team for a renewable one year, to watch human rights and report them in Yemen, and provide recommendations and co-operations with Yemeni authorities and stakeholders, requesting to transmit a comprehensive to HC in the next 39th session in HRC.

Iranian interference in Yemen

Iran documented its relationship with Houthis in Yemen. The Iranian strategy began to support Houthi militia against Yemeni government since 2011. The Iranian military interference extended the war in Yemen, resulted in worsening humanitarian crisis.

The report of experts who assigned to monitor arms embargo, watched violations of rockets related to military equipment, unmanned aerial vehicle Iranian manufacturing. They were entered to Yemen after imposition of the arms embargo 2015, therefore we find that Iran didn't comply with article 14, res. 2216. It didn't mention in the document; the authorities, persons who responsible to supply ballistic missiles for Houthis.

The document refers that Iran didn't take any necessary steps to prevent the supply of short-range missiles "volcano 2H" model.[2]

Iran supports Houthies not only in the political field but also in the sectarian solidarity. The political interest of iran is focused on the security of Bab-El-mandab strait, which passes millions of dollars through it[3], also they use their air force targeting civil people and neighboring countries. The Arab coalition supported legitimacy in Yemen; it presented rocket remnants which targeted Saudi Arabia. The coalition proved that the remnant of rockets are Iranian. The spokesman for the coalition referred that some of rockets were smuggled from Iran to Houthis militia, Iranian rockets named "Hunter" model were seized before it were arrived to Houthis, and he admitted 104 ballistic missiles were shouting Saudi Arabia.[4]

Houthis violations in Yemen

Houthis violate civil, political, economic, and human rights in Yemen, and practice violations against humanity, these violations included:

1. indiscriminate shelling

Ta'izz city was shot randomly in civil residential areas, and launched artillery shells cross Saudi Arabia boarder, it resulted killing and hurting of civilians, militia bombarded for (8) months citizens houses, general markets, and utilities, it leaded to 1535civil killers, 8786 injured most of them were women and children, human rights reports mentioned the

1 To view the resolution look at https://goo.gl/T6s4J
2 For more information https://goo.gl/F2o4WV
3 For more information https://goo.gl/NgTzJk
4 For more information http://goo.gl/7vb8dx

death of 1535 persons including 166 child, 102 woman, it was systematically, katyusha rocket was shot over citizens homes in a village, it resulted killing of 9 children, an old man, and injuring of tens of people most of them were children.
In 2015 militia targeted Dabo`aa neighborhood, by falling mortar shell over civilians. On 15 July 2018 Houthis bombard a wadding in Al-Hazm city, it lead to the death of 3 women, 2 children and the injure of 6 women and children.[5]

2. Suspension of aids

Huthis/Saleh prevented and confiscated food medical supplies, they prevented in need people to reach them. As well; imposed severe restrictions on aids field workers, aids workers suffer from kidnapping, arbitrary arrest, and killing while participating in humanitarian operations in Yemen. In ta`zz city they prevented medicine, and disrupted medical system.[6]

3. transmigration and forced relocation

Huthis militia kidnapped 20 citizen in 31 july 2018, that after attacking their homes in Marhaba villages in "Naham" directorate , and forced 11 families to leave their houses and displaced to Sana'a city.
According to Human rights Euromed monitor, they reported witnessed 7049 cases of kidnap and 1910 cases of enforced disappearance.[7]

4. Arbitrary Detention

Huthis militia detained journalists, human rights defenders, and Baha`I in Sana`a city, defending Baha`I rights filed a report, it included various violations, huthis militia practices against Baha`i, as detention, enforced disappearance, and unfair trails, furthermore number of Baha`i was being tortured by Huthis militia since it dominated the capital San`a and aother areas.
Militia huthis sentenced 3 kidnapped from "sa`ada" to death, accused of intelligence with Saudi Arbia.

5. Torture:

"Monier Mohamed Qaid Al-Sharky" Yemeni activist who was arrested in militia huthis prisons exposed to severe torture, he was separated skin completely without no any humanitarian consecrations.

On 22 July 2018 the kidnapped "Omar Al-Reiamy" dead after detention and disappearance for more than one year as a result of the sever torture in the national security service subject to Huthis militia in capital San`a.

6. The use of children in armed conflict:

Conflict parties in Yemen used children in armed conflict, in August 2017, UN documented 1702 child recruitment from March 2015, 67% of them from Huthis- Saleh forces, 100 of them under the age of 15.
Minimum of military service age under Yemeni law is 18.
In 2017, 337 children were killed, and 544 injured, according to data huthis forces recruited (902) child, (268 child were killed), (58 injured), (122 prisoners), and they have (454 child) still fighting for militia Huthis-Saleh sake.
305 child recruitment cases were documented until June 2018, they are about 10-17 years from San`a, Zamar, Omran, Heja from Huthis throutg 5 months[8].
According to UNICEF in 2018, resulted to the death of 1546 persons most of them children & women, 2450 injured and disfigurement.
National commission role to save human rights in Yemen
The commission were held according to OHCHR res.18/19 2011, which referred in OHCHR res. 33/16.
OHCHR asked HC to provide technical support to help the commission to do its duty, but it didn`t receive any support or help which provided for by resolution, despite commission communicate with HC office in Yemen, it didn`t receive any comment from OHCHR to set a cooperation plan, *HC acknowledged in his report which submitted in the 36th session in OHCHR.* The Commission referred to number of violations in its report 2016-2017, targeting of civilians, which reached to (1181) killed,(860 men), (100) women, (221) child.

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5 For more information https://goo.gl/Si8BA1
6 For more information look human rights report 2017 https://goo.gl/aGAuoF
7 For more information look at https://goo.gl/hPZVeN
8 For more information https:/goo.gl/A8Xqzh

(2697) injured, (300) child, and we have 6 cases cultured cases from Ta`az, Mohwet, Baydaa, Ma`arab, Amana Alasema governorates, we have mosque Abd-Elhady Al-Soudy explosion in Ta`az, homes explosion, there are (86)homes explosion examples. And Forced displacement we have (50 families) in sertien village in solo directorate-Ta`az governorate were displacement.[9]

RECOMMENDATIONS

Maat foundation for peace, development, and human rights OHCHR with the following:

- Work on stopping Iranian interference in Yemeni internal affairs
- Asking HC to inform with all national commission trials with him to execute OHCHR resolution about providing technical support to the commission for Yemeni conflict.
- Asking OHCHR to set a mechanism to follow the issued resolutions for Yemeni conflict.
- Asking for UNSCR interference and using his authority under UN charter, rather detecting in Yemeni conflict, or held military system, or using the economic penalties, and other steps to prevent conflict among countries.

9 For more information https:/hoo.gl/U5VJU9